

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 11.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 70. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—86 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.36c. Per Ton, \$87.30.
SS Analysis Bests, 11s. 8 1/4d. Per Ton, \$9.40.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1908.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3006

BRYAN'S NAME MAY MAKE A FUSS

Local Democrats Don't Agree Regarding Instructions.

Whether to instruct for Bryan or to send an uncommitted delegation to the National Convention at Denver are questions that have the Democrats of Hawaii wrought up at the present time. The question will be vigorously fought out in the party territorial convention in Honolulu this month. Ed. Iwamoto, leading the Bryan wing of the local party and Senator Palmer P. Woods the delegates who remember how instructed delegations worked out in former conventions.

It is not the intention of the leader from the Big Island to work for any delegation opposed to Bryan or in favor of any of the other candidates who get least mention from time to time. His plan is, however, to have the Hawaiian delegation on the floor of the convention without strings on their votes and able to throw their strength to whomever they may deem best as the occasion arises.

The local fight is not to be one of sound against sound. On both Kauai and Maui there are advocates of each plan, while the National Committee will not be able to bring any solid delegation from Hawaii to back him up. The Oahu delegates are not of one mind either. Lusk McCandless sees no advantage to be gained in pledging the convention to Bryan in advance and the Aloha Association, endorsing against any such a movement.

The idea of those behind the instruction movement is that the Nebraska is the man of all men for Hawaii, the only candidate for the nomination who has a grasp of the situation of the Territory beyond the seas and the one who stands as a "Greater American." Economically he is no longer an extremist, while in all respects he is regarded as the one Democratic candidate who stands much of a show of winning the White House.

JARRETT BURNED PECKED.

In local county politics there have been some changes in the situation during the past few days. The former political leaders have suddenly stopped backing Bill Jarrett as the only man for Lusk's shoes, and have swung around the line in favor of A. M. Brown. It is known that some of the friends of the defeated candidate in the last election have been putting out letters for some time to see what a public opinion of his name would produce, and in some sections the hint having been taken up with eagerness. It is the remnants of the old guard that has pressed at the Brown straw, and the arguments they are advancing why he should be pushed to the front again are the same that defeated him in 1906. The fact that he was always on the Hawaiian side, a good fellow to the Hawaiians, didn't see the work of what was going on, and in all respects had shown himself more lenient and less inclined to enforce the law than Jarrett, under whom Jarrett has been training.

At any rate there has been a big slump in the Jarrett stock among the Hawaiians and a reawakening of the interest in Brown. Elsewhere, among some of the local politicians, Brown's name has dropped up pretty often during the past few days, some of them wishing that there was another chance to run him, while the better informed and more astute realize the idea.

In the more Democratic circles, it is stated, it has been decided that Lusk shall be the party candidate again, the knowledge that the independent element that he brought to the party during the last campaign was widely looked upon as having put Jarrett back into the chair. The howl of the disappointed job-sharers do not seem so loudly in the leaders' ears now, as election time approaches, as they did some months ago. The howling is louder, if anything, but the leaders are listening to something else.

The dissuading of any inherent pigsticker that Charles Achi may have on their votes by the waterfront and the announcements boldly made that the Browns were as yet unconvinced of the superior advantages of any one of the parties is regarded by a good many of the Hawaiian voters as a terrible slap at the wily Charles, while a good many of the thinking ones are commencing to compare Achi's record with the stand he is now taking, and wondering on what phantom he bases his claim to strength.

A faint echo of the name of John W. W. came into the street corner talk still, but it is getting fainter. He never had any chance of nomination anyway, and has been a poor stalking horse, never having come out far enough to allow any of the other more possible candidates to size up the opposition. It is supposed that his friends have advised him to get back into the earth-shaking building and be content to pull down his monthly check without anyone noticing.

FOR A SEPARATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Superintendent Babbitt's Plan for the Old High School.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Babbitt proposes that the present High School building on Emma street, with the buildings occupied by the commercial department, shall be used hereafter for a central grammar school. He outlined his proposal at a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon.

There has never been in the past a distinctive grammar school in the islands. Grammar grades are taught in a number of the schools—three in Honolulu. His plan is that the High School Building shall be used hereafter for a grammar school, in which the course of instruction shall be more directly for the purpose of preparing pupils for entrance to the High School for the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. The course in this school shall be more academic than is now the course in the seventh and eighth grades. These grades shall be continued in the other schools but shall retain the present cultural quality.

His idea is that by this means a larger proportion of pupils will be encouraged to pursue their education in the schools farther than the seventh and eighth grades; that a distinct value shall be impressed on certificates of graduation from the grammar school. This is the plan followed in most cities of the mainland.

The proposal is one which he desired to present to the Board in order that it might think the matter over.

The Board decided that the school terms for the coming year should be: Fall term, September 3 to December 19; winter term, January 4 to April 2; spring term, April 11 to June 13.

It was decided that the thirty teachers who go to the coast on transports, should be permitted to return on the transport leaving San Francisco September 5, and should not be required to return on the transport leaving August 5.

Miss Bernice Cook was given a leave of absence for the remainder of the term. The resignation of W. W. Goodale as school agent for Wailuku was accepted and Dr. Hubert Wood was appointed in his place.

When the Board adjourned it went in a body to the Opera House where the pupils of the High and Normal schools were having a rehearsal for the Congress of Song.

Judge Perry, the new member of the Board, attended for the first time.

INFORMATION FOR THE FLEET

The Subcommittee on Information of the Fleet Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Commercial Club. All the members of the committee were present except two. A general plan of work was adopted. It included an information office open night and day during the stay of the fleet, and the publication of a concise guide to places of interest in the city, including a map. Then a systematic collection of information regarding hotels, boarding-houses and lodging-houses and places of amusement is to be made and put in such form as to be of the most use possible to the men of the fleet.

The committee made an estimate of its requirements and will ask the general committee for \$425.

MRS. ATCHERLEY WANTS WALLACH PARDOINED

Mrs. Mary Atcherley called on Acting Governor Mott-Smith yesterday afternoon, in behalf of the petition sent to the Governor as well as to the Board of Health, by some of the lepers at Kalaupapa, urging that Wallach might be allowed to treat some of them under the "supervising eye" of Dr. Atcherley. The Board of Health refused the petition, and Mrs. Atcherley cordially suggested that perhaps the reason was that Wallach was in jail, a state of affairs, however, which the Acting Governor could remedy with a pardon.

The Acting Governor has also received a petition asking for Wallach's pardon.

LAND CONSOLIDATION.

The suggestion was made to Acting Governor Mott-Smith yesterday by J. B. Castle and F. B. McStocker that the government seek an exchange of Koolau lands with Mrs. Nannie Rice of Boston and the Bishop Estate, by which, instead of having five pieces of land over there to divide up into homesteads, it will consolidate all of its holdings into one piece. Mr. Mott-Smith did not intimate that the proposal struck him favorably.

AUTOMOBILISTS MAY HELP PAY

Round-the-Island Road Scheme Seems Ripe for More Agitation.

The completion of a perfect macadamized and coral automobile road around the island of Oahu is one of the projects to be tackled by the Territorial Transportation Committee.

Chairman Trent is sending out a letter on this subject to the following named gentlemen, asking them to serve on a good roads committee: Geo. R. Carter, Paul Isenberg, J. P. Cooke, Charles Hustace, L. A. Thurston, Mr. von Hamm, Edwin Paris, Lincoln McCandless, Marston Campbell, Guy Gere, Chas. F. Chillingworth and Sam Dwight.

Mr. Trent's letter reads as follows:

Dear Sir: Will you act on a committee to promote the completion of an automobile road around the island of Oahu? Many have suggested this, some urge private subscription, others Territorial enterprise, while still others suggest a combination of both. At any rate the time seems ripe for agitating this subject, and it seems certain that once a feasible plan is agreed upon it can be carried through to success.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the importance of good roads, everyone would benefit.

Relying upon the hearty cooperation of the Territorial Transportation Committee you will aid in this matter by giving your valuable services on our good roads committee, I am

Sincerely yours,
RICHARD H. TRENT,
Chairman, Ter. Transportation Com.

Frank Thompson is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the round-the-island automobile road scheme. He says: "I'll put in my best work to help any committee appointed to aid such a project, and I'll subscribe for its building, too, if that is necessary. I have looked into the matter a bit, and I estimate that it would cost about \$125,000 to complete the present road around Oahu, and put it in perfect shape as an automobile road. I believe that among automobile men fully half this sum could be easily raised by subscription and that the county would gladly put up the other sixty thousand. There are 100 licensed automobiles in use on Oahu; with a good road around the island the number would more than double. Moreover, this would become an ideal place for auto meets and races, a clear track of 110 miles around one of the most beautiful routes in the whole world. It would bring every year a number of wealthy automobile-owners; their chauffeurs would come along too, and for the races machinists and bits of people who always follow the auto races. It would be the biggest possible thing for these islands. It would bring the money spenders and the good fellows. I say build it. If not one way, then try another. The splendid roads of Massachusetts were paid for by a system of tolls; we might consider that here—say three toll gates around the island, only one, however, between here and Haleiwa, for that is the popular run. Charge say twenty-five cents a person at each toll gate. At present it takes four and a half hours at best to run around the island. If you don't break any springs on bad places. With a good road it could be done in three hours. A new hotel would necessarily spring up at say Haleiwa, and a man could leave after office hours, dine on the other side of the island and be back home at bed time. Then, too, every man who plants anything or raises produce of any kind would be benefited. Build the road, I say, even if we automobilists have to go down into our pockets for some of the money; it will be worth it."

Mr. J. P. Cooke wants the automobile road built around the islands, and proposes having a plank put in the Republican platform this fall advocating the issuing of Territorial bonds for such a purpose.

"It will give plenty of steady work to the Hawaiian men," he said, and should be done.

Chairman Trent is a Democrat, and is afraid that if such a plank were put in his platform the other islands would each demand similar round-the-island auto courses, but, then, the auto-owners say, "Well, why not?"

Kellogg, the pineapple king, advocates a special road tax levied on all real estate owners, and, in fact, everyone has a scheme for helping along the building of an auto course around Oahu, but they do not all agree on the best way.

Col. Marston Campbell is also enthusiastic about the proposed auto course, and is certain that the county will go in with the automobilists and work for an early completion of such a project. So does County Engineer Gere, who estimates the cost, however, at \$150,000. His department is at work now closing up the gaps. "It would cost about \$100,000," he said, "to eliminate the Kahana beach by the construction of a macadam road. Such a road across Kalaupapa beach would cost \$12,000, and to cross the shifting sands for the five miles between Kahuku and Waihee would cost \$15,000. If the work were done with the coral lying about. This section is the dread of all automobilists."

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HONOLULU HAS REAL COMFORTS

World Traveler Glad to Be Back From South—Praises the Progressive Spirit Here.

"When I got back to Honolulu I knew that I was somewhere where I could get some of the comforts of civilization," said Thomas H. Stryker of Rome, N. Y., who has been touring the South Seas and who is a stopover passenger here from the S. S. Aorangi. "I did not expect to find much in the way of up-to-date hotels and modern facilities in the South Sea Islands, but I did think that I would find them in Auckland. I was disappointed, because there is not a really first-class hotel like this—he is at the Young—in all of New Zealand."

"I don't want to be considered as a grumbler or a knocker," continued Mr. Stryker, "but what the people of New Zealand consider as their greatest boast I found to be their greatest drawback. They claim with pride that there is a country without a pauper and without a millionaire, and I think that's what the matter with the country. I think it is a country that needs a few millionaires, for there is no one there with money to push the development of the country and laws that would not allow him to do it if he would. It is a country where every man can rise to a one height and have to stay there."

I was somewhat disappointed, too, in the scenic beauties of which I had heard so much. The New Zealand hot lake country is interesting, but it is on a very small scale in comparison to what we have in America. There is nothing to compare with the Rockies, with the wonders of the Yellowstone or with Niagara, but to the New Zealanders it is very grand because they have not traveled outside of their own country much and have no way of comparing their tourist attractions with those of other lands.

All through the south I saw a lack of the enterprise that distinguishes the sugar industry of these islands, for instance. In no place did I see such a wonderful agricultural sight as the cultivated slopes seen from the steamer in skirting the island of Hawaii, from which I have just returned. Even in the intensive cultivation of Japan you do not see such a stretch, covering alike valley and ridge and sweeping up towards the mountain.

"I visited the Volcano of Kilauea and was intensely interested. I have

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TO SEAT 14,000 AT DENVER CONVENTION

DENVER, April 15.—Plans for the seats in the new city auditorium, which is now nearing completion, have been sent by Secretary W. F. R. Mills of the Denver chamber of commerce and convention league to Secretary Urey Woodson of the democratic national committee for his guidance in making the seating arrangements for the democratic national convention, which meets in Denver July 7. There are 11,512 chairs shown in the plans, and by placing chairs in aisles or in the space left for standing room it will be possible to seat 14,000 people. This is a greater seating capacity than that of the Chicago coliseum, Madison Square garden, New York, or the Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake.

On the first floor eight sections of seats, 2,016 in number, all within easy hearing distance of the speaker's platform, have been set aside for delegates and alternates, the number of which is estimated at 2,000. Old numbered sections of this space will be occupied by the delegates and even numbered sections by the alternates.

On the platform are reserved 546 seats for dignitaries. Immediately adjacent to the platform space is that reserved for the press, where 300 seats have been provided, with four desks for wireless telegraph equipment.

In all 2,143 seats have been provided for the general public. Space has been provided for all telegraph companies and for private wires. The Western Union and Postal companies drew lots for the space of vantage, and the Postal won, being assigned to the first reservation of 1,700 square feet.

Other space in the line of reservation is then assigned as follows:

The Associated Press, 500 square feet; two other press associations, 300 square feet each; and the Western newspaper union, 1,700 square feet. Cables of immense size are being laid to connect with all public and private wires, and it is said that the general telegraphic equipment will surpass anything that has been attempted by other cities where national conventions have been held.

The subcommittee of the democratic national committee in charge of the national convention will meet in Denver May 4.

It is believed that matters concerning the choosing of the temporary chairman, who will make the "keynote" speech at the convention and appoint the various committees, will be taken up at this meeting.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS CALL FOR HARMONY

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The leaders of the Republican party are agreeing that in the interest of harmony among the factions the party should nominate Taft for the Presidency and Fairbanks as his running-mate for the Vice Presidency.

LOS ANGELES, May 8.—A President, in letters to Senators anent the Brownsville affair, declares his supremacy in the command of the army and navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Secretary Metcalf was the guest of honor at the banquet given the officers of the fleet last night. The city was illuminated.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9.—A fire in the business section of the city last night caused a loss of \$1,250,000.

BERLIN, May 9.—Bail has been refused in the case of Prince Eulenberg, who was arrested for perjury yesterday.

GUAYAQUIL, May 9.—The bubonic plague is abating. PEKING, May 9.—There is a serious revolt in the Province of Yunan, and the provincial troops have been twice defeated. French aid is asked.

LONDON, May 9.—The House of Commons today passed the bill providing for the repeal of the Irish Coercion Act.

GUATEMALA CITY, May 9.—Colonel Solosana and Vincento Seseana, both of whom are among the most prominent citizens of the Republic of Guatemala, have been executed by order of President Cabrera for their participation in the recent attempts at insurrection.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Admiral Robley D. Evans relinquished the command of the Atlantic fleet today to Admiral Thomas. Evans leaves tonight for Washington. Admiral Sperry will succeed Admiral Thomas as commanding officer of the fleet on May 15.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut, May 10.—Yale defeated Princeton in the field meet yesterday with a score of seventy-two points to thirty-one. Princeton proved to be weak in the sprinting events and at the hurdles.

OAKLAND, May 10.—Fred E. Wilhelm, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the dynamiting of ex-Supervisor Gallagher's house in April, has been released. Wilhelm had been arrested shortly after the affair, and what were thought to be bombs found in his possession. Later developments proved that these bombs were imitations, being filled with nothing more dangerous than corn meal.

DUNDEE, Scotland, May 10.—Winston Churchill, who was taken into the Asquith Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade and who had to return to his constituency for endorsement at the polls, was elected yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Congress is hurrying up its work in order to be able to adjourn on May 23. Preparations are being made to that end.

MANILA, May 11.—The Philippine government is being urged to make the necessary arrangements for a government loan to extend the irrigation systems throughout the islands in aid of the local rice industry. It is estimated that ten million pesos will be required to irrigate enough additional lands to render the islands independent of foreign rice.

During the present year of 1908 the imports of rice from abroad will amount to one hundred million pounds, which has been the average importations for the past ten years.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, West Indies, May 11.—There is much plague here, and Russell has left on a vacation for the United States.

LAQUAYTA, Venezuela, May 11.—There is much distress here among the unemployed.

KIEV, Russia, May 11.—An epidemic of typhoid fever is raging in the prison in this city. Already the number of deaths resulting among the convicts is two hundred.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The National Convention of the Socialist party opened in this city yesterday.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Vice President Fairbanks, at the dedication services of a Roman Catholic church here yesterday, made an address, in which he stated that the people preferred to have public money go for the building of schools rather than to the maintenance of an army and a navy. During his speech he deprecated the teachings of Socialism.

MANILA, May 11.—The disarming of the Basilan Moros is progressing. Throughout the Bansa districts everything is quiet.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Roosevelt today laid the cornerstone of the new building for the Bureau of American Republics. The President made a short address, in which he dwelt upon the good feeling between the Republics of the American continent and the importance of the Bureau. Secretary of State Root and Andrew Carnegie participated in the ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress today urging an appropriation to enable the United States to participate in the investigation of the opium trade in the Orient.

MANILA, May 11.—Private Beachman of the First Cavalry, stationed at Camp Stoisenburg, ran amuck today; killing Sergeant Honey and fatally wounding Privates Wilson and Woodward. Private Clark was also slightly wounded.

PANAMA, May 11.—Secretary of War Taft is arranging a treaty between the Republics of Colombia and Panama and the United States with reference to the Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Naval Appropriation bill has been adopted by the Conference Committee of the House and Senate. The total appropriations called for in the bill amount to \$122,662,172.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Republicans in the House have agreed that an Emergency Currency bill shall be drawn up by a committee, which will provide that the amount of currency to be authorized under it shall not exceed five hundred million dollars.

PEKING, May 12.—It is reported that a force of rebels three thousand strong are marching against Mengtze. The rebels are advancing in two columns, while a third column, which had reached a point within thirty miles of the city, has been repulsed by the provincial troops.

WOODWARD, Oklahoma, May 12.—Eight persons have been killed and scores are injured as the result of damage by tornadoes throughout Oklahoma yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The members of Congress have agreed upon an adjournment on Saturday, May 23.